ately to the number of cattle each of them owns. Equal rights are conferred upon each raiyat to graze any of his cattle in any pasture land. Thus sheep and goats are allowed to graze in the best sort of pasture land to the prejudice of the plough cattle, and it is a well known fact that wherever the former graze there remain no traces of grass. It is therefore requested that orders may kindly be passed restoring the old practice.

Mr. Madappa also added that raiyats whose cattle graze in assessed unoccupied land are also made to repair the *bandhs* in addition to the payment of *Hulbanni*.

Reply of Government.—The present system of apportioning the *Hulbanni* among the villagers according to the number of cattle each owns has resulted in a considerable diminution of the *Hulbanni* amount, the realizations having fallen from Rs. 1,41,058 before the introduction of the scheme to Rs. 97,528 in 1903-04. The repair of *bandhs* in assessed unoccupied lands is effected at Government cost. If in any place the raiyats are made to do it, the matter may be represented to the Revenue Commissioner.

SUBJECT No. 72.

Remission of Hulbanni tax for 1905-06 and permission for grazing cattle in State Forests for 1906-07.

Messrs. Lakshminaranappa, Heggaddevankote Taluk, and Guru Rao, Pleader, Nanjangud Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—On account of the failure of mungar rains this year cattle suffer for want of fodder. It is therefore solicited that the *Hulbanni* tax may be remitted this year and permission for this year and for the next year may be granted for the free grazing of cattle in State Forests.

Reply of Government.—The seasonal conditions have materially changed and the concessions asked for are unnecessary.

SUBJECT No. 73.

Abolition of Mohatarfa tax on itinerant traders.

Messrs. Venkatakrishnappa, Palahalli, and K. Krishnachar, Seringapatam.

Summary of discussion.—The rules directing the levy of Mohatarfa tax on itinerant traders cause hardship to the public. As this tax is levied in every village, the traders do not bring articles to these places and the villagers will have to go a long distance to purchase things required for domestic use. It is therefore prayed that these rules may be repealed.

Messrs. Hassan Ali Beg and Anniah Pandit.

(2) The rules operate with great hardship in the case of those who carry the produce of their own lands for sale and purchase articles required by them, and also those who take small head-loads of vegetables and similar articles. There is no lower rate than Rs. 2, and in the case of the latter class specially, the present tax is high.

Mr. Agarada Rama Reddi, Bangalore Taluk.

(3) Poor females who have no male protectors earn a miserable living by purchasing betel, nuts and such other petty things for small sums of half a rupee or a rupee, and frequent three or four villages to sell them. For such